IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (currently amended) A constant velocity <u>fixed</u> joint in the form of a fixed joint with the following characteristics comprising:

an outer joint part (12) which comprises having a longitudinal axis (L12), as well as and an attaching end and an aperture end positioned axially opposite one another, and which is provided with outer ball tracks (221, 222);

an inner joint part (13) which comprises having a longitudinal axis (L13), and an attaching means mechanism for a shaft pointing towards the aperture end of the outer joint part, (12) and which is provided with inner ball tracks (23, 232); the outer ball tracks and the inner ball tracks form pairs of tracks (22, 231; 222, 232); which each the pairs of tracks each accommodate a torque transmitting ball, (14, 142); wherein each two adjoining pairs of tracks comprise outer ball tracks (221, 222) whose centre center lines are positioned in planes (E1, E2) which extend substantially parallel relative to one another, as well as and inner ball tracks (231, 232) whose centre center lines are positioned in planes (E1', E2') which extend substantially parallel relative to one another; and

an annular ball cage (16) is positioned between the outer joint part (12) and the inner joint part (13) and comprises comprising circumferentially distributed cage windows (17) which each accommodate the torque transmitting balls (14₁, 14₂) of two of said adjoining pairs of tracks (22₁, 23₁; 22₂, 23₃);

wherein, in an aligned joint, the centres centers (K_1 , K_2) of the balls (14₁₇, 14₂) are held by the ball cage (16) in the joint centre center plane (EM) and, when the joint is articulated, they the ball centers are guided onto the angle-bisecting plane between the longitudinal axes (L12, L13)[[;]], and

wherein the track cross-sections of the outer ball tracks $(22_1, 22_2)$ and of the inner ball tracks $(23_1, 23_2)$ of each pair of tracks are symmetrical relative to axes of symmetry (ES₁, ES₂) which, together with the <u>outer and inner ball track</u> planes (E1, E2, E1', E2'), form identically sized angles (ϕ_1, ϕ_2) opening in opposite directions, and each comprise a common point (M, M').

2.-13. (cancelled)